1	Rule 25A. Challenging the constitutionality of a statute, or ordinance, rule, or other
2	administrative or legislative enactment.
3	(a) Notice to the Attorney General or the county or municipal attorney other
4	governmental entity; penalty for failure to give notice.
5	(1) When a party challenges the constitutionality of a statute in an appeal or petition
6	for review in which the Attorney General has not appeared, every party must serve
7	its principal brief and any subsequent brief on the Attorney General on or before the
8	date the brief is filed.
9	(2) When a party challenges the constitutionality of <u>a governmental entity's</u>
10	ordinance, rule, or other administrative or legislative enactment -a county or
11	municipal ordinance in an appeal or petition for review in which the responsible
12	county or municipal governmental entity attorney has not appeared, every party
13	must serve its principal brief and any subsequent brief on the governmental
14	entitycounty or municipal attorney on or before the date the brief is filed, and file
15	proof of service with the court.
16	(3) If an appellee or cross-appellant is the first party to challenge the
17	constitutionality of a statute, or ordinance, rule, or other administrative or legislative
18	enactment, the appellant must serve its principal brief on the Attorney General or
19	the county or municipal other governmental entity no more than 7 days after
20	receiving the appellee's or the cross-appellant's brief and must serve its reply brief
21	on or before the date it is filed.
22	(4) When service on the Attorney General is necessary under these rules, Eevery
23	party must serve its brief on the Attorney General by email or, if circumstances
24	prevent service by email, by mail at the addresses below, or mail at the following
25	address and must file proof of service with the court.
26	Email <u>:</u>
27	notices@agutah.gov

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

28	Mail <u>:</u>
29	Office of the Utah Attorney General
30	Attn: Utah Solicitor General
31	350 North State Street, Suite 230
32	320 Utah State Capitol
33	P.O. Box 142320
34	Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2320

- (5) If a party does not serve a brief as required by this rule and supplemental briefing is ordered as a result of that failure, a court may order that party to pay the costs, expenses, and attorney fees of any other party resulting from that failure.
- (b) Notice by the Attorney General or other governmental entity county or municipal attorney; amicus brief.
 - (1) Within 14 days after service of the a brief that presents a constitutional challenge, and all responsive briefs, When a party raises a constitutional challenge in an appeal in which the Attorney General or responsible governmental entity has not appeared, the Attorney General or other governmental attorney entity will must notify inform the appellate court whether it intends to it will file an amicus brief. When the appellant's principal brief raises the constitutional challenge, the Attorney General or other governmental entity must file its notice within 14 days after service of the appellee's principal brief. When the appellee's or cross-appellant's principal brief raises the constitutional challenge, the Attorney General or other governmental entity must file its notice within 14 days after service of the appellant's or crossappellant's reply brief. The Attorney General or other governmental attorney entity may seek up to an additional 7 days' extension of time from the court to file its notice. Should the Attorney General or other government attorney decline to file an amicus brief, that entity should plainly state the reasons therefor.

- (2) If the Attorney General or other government<u>al attorneyentity</u> declines to file an amicus brief, the briefing schedule is not affected.
- (3) If the Attorney General or other governmental attorneyentity intends to file an amicus brief, that brief will comeis due 30 days after the notice of intent is filed. Each The Attorney General or other governmental entity may file a motion move to extend that time as provided under Rule 22. On a governmental entity The filing of a notice of intent to file an amicus brief, vacates the briefing schedule established under Rule 13 is vacated, and the next brief of a party, if the rules allow for a next brief, will comeis due 30 days after the amicus brief is filedserved. If the rules do not allow the party that raised the constitutional challenge to file an additional brief without leave of the court after that party receives the amicus brief, that party may move for permission to file a supplemental brief. If leave is granted, the court will state the length of, and due date for, the supplemental brief. The supplemental brief must be limited to responding to the arguments raised in the amicus brief and comply with all other requirements of rule 24(b). On its own motion, the court may order additional supplemental briefing.
- (c) Call for the views of the Attorney General or other governmental entity county or municipal attorney. Any time a party challenges the constitutionality of a statute, or ordinance, rule, or other administrative or legislative enactment, the appellate court may call for the views of the Attorney General or of the county or municipal attorney other governmental entity and set a schedule for filing an amicus brief and supplemental briefs by the parties, if any.
- (d) <u>Participation in oral argument.</u> If the Attorney General or <u>other governmental</u> <u>entity-county or municipal attorney</u> files an amicus brief, the Attorney General or <u>other governmental entity-county or municipal attorney</u> will be permitted to participate at oral argument <u>by timely declaring an intent to participate on the court's oral argument acknowledgment form.</u>